

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, '84.

Persons mailing transmittal copies of the Courier-Journal to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

MONDAY, March 24.—The breadstuff market was under a demoralizing slump in controlling centers, the decline in wheat in Chicago, though there is no doubt that the former is weakened by sympathy, being in a relatively fair position. The price of the May option in Chicago fell to 92½¢, with regular freight rates to the seaboard at 10¢ per bushel, and rumored rates 10½¢. This is certainly a peculiar combination, and it may be expected to lead to business on shipping account. Other cereals were weak and lower. Receipts moderate and exports light. Provisions were in buyer's favor. Cotton was active and strong, with a further rise in Northern and Southern markets, both in shorts and futures. The live stock markets were quiet, with cattle weak. Coffee continued heavy and dropping. In New York, money was easy. Foreign exchange was steady. Government bonds were unchanged. The stock market was dull and spiritless.

In London, American railroads were rather weak. In Liverpool, cotton was firm, breadstuffs were dull, and provisions were lower.

HARMONY AT THE COST OF UNITY.

The fear of the monopolists is that the agitation of tariff reform will result in a reduction of duties—a loss to them of a surplus revenue. Their aim has been to keep down agitation, to divert attention from the abuses of the tariff to the abuses of the civil service, to Southern outrages, to anything whatsoever, or to maintain for yet a little longer a system which enables them to exact their tribute from consumers. It was in pursuit of this policy we had long and bitter sectional debates, we had the agitation of civil service and administrative reform, and to it we owe the Tariff Commission, the most dishonest and disreputable legislative compromise to show a people "how not to do it" that was ever under a party whip forced through Congress.

This policy of delay is well understood now and deceives no one. When a man says he is a Democrat but he wants no agitation of the tariff, no one is deceived as to his real position. A change in the existing tariff, which is a gigantic system of spoliation, can only come through agitation, and agitation will certainly bring it. To cease agitating now means, simply an abandonment of the principle of reform entirely. If the American people are not now ripe for agitation they will never be ready for reform.

Harmony in a great party is most desirable, but even harmony may be purchased at too great a sacrifice. The majority in any organization must control its actions and define its policy, but a majority must be both patient and tolerant. It should not act precipitately; every means should be taken to secure unity in country and in purpose. It is not possible always to satisfy a minority. A minority is usually unreasonable and exacting, because it believes the balance of power remains with it, and it is, therefore, difficult to satisfy. Yet even unreasonable Democrats must be listened to and considered. If the questions at stake relate to mere formal matters, to unimportant issues, they may be abandoned; but when they are fundamental, when a minority controlled by local and selfish interests demand a total surrender of every distinctive principle of the organization, the time has come for the majority to determine what is the value of the organization itself.

It is in this spirit that the demand is now made by Democrats throughout the West and South on their representatives in Congress to bring the controversy to a close. The Morrison Bill, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, goes to an extreme in order to obtain harmony; if that offer is not accepted, it is useless longer to parley. What the protectionists among the Democrats want is that the majority surrender everything. Take, for instance, this resolution, adopted recently by the Democratic State Committee of Virginia:

"Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee have observed with grave concern the division threatening the Democratic party in the country upon the tariff, and feel at liberty to express their opinion individually that the agitation of this question at this time is unwise and should be discouraged, and that all the Democrats should subordinate all differences in concentration upon the one great issue of the reform of the Government and its restoration to purity and true constitutional principles."

It has been a long time since the Democratic party looked to Virginia for wise counsel. The condition of the party in that State for the past fifteen years is a living commentary on the folly of harmony and compromise and subservience to the ignorant elements of the party. There are noble men in Virginia—men who have strong convictions and the courage of them; but political wisdom has fled the State. What a comment on the management of the party in Virginia is it to have that State represented in the Senate by MAHONEY and RINDLEBERGER. We trust it will not be out of place to suggest to the Democratic State Committee of Virginia that a little modesty would become it, at least until RINDLEBERGER and MAHONEY are displaced by men who will vote with the Democrats. The wisdom which has controlled the Democrats in Virginia does not commend itself to the intelligence of a party elsewhere.

Yet the Richmond *Dispatch* speaks of this resolution as "a real compromise," and commends it to universal acceptance, North and South. When it is so accepted, disintegration will have taken place, and what the "harmonized" remains may do will be of little consequence. Instead of this resolution, we would commend to universal consideration the following extract from an editorial in the New York *Times*:

"We have approved the Morrison Bill because we believed it to be for the highest and most lasting interest of the whole country. We regarded it as also a wise thing, because the Republican party, which can only live by disunion, and desert it by clinging blindly to the outworn creed of indiscriminate high import duties. It would have been a singular advantage for the business of the land if a moderate tariff reduction could have been made by votes drawn from both parties, and the subject had thus been taken out of the political arena. But since the Republicans have persisted in looking at the question with closed eyes, if it will not be for the highest and most lasting interest of the whole country, it will not be for the highest and most lasting interest of the whole country, it will not be for the highest and most lasting interest of the whole country."

even be put in the way of settlement, and the agitation will have to go on. The country will settle it sooner or later, but it will have to start a political party, gravely stocked, before it can get its own interests attended to."

There is the situation exactly. The agitation can not stop even in obedience to the commands of the State Committee of Virginia, which seems to be composed of Modern King CANTERS. The agitation will go on. The Democratic caucus to-night will decide whether our party is to lead in the work or to be buried under it.

A BOOMERANG.

Among the reasons advanced by the protectionists as to why there should be no tariff discussion is their assertion that it would "disturb business."

This "argument" is applied by them against the Morrison Bill, and the recent minority report of the Ways and Means Committee adverse to that measure included this as one of the principle reasons why the bill not only should not be passed, but should not be discussed.

Somehow those putting up this plea do not seem to note that the very fact that there may seem to them ground for making such an argument in support of a system is in reality a strong argument against that system. For, in truth, that business must rest upon an exceedingly artificial, insecure and wholly false basis which can be disturbed by the discussion and passage of measures that do not affect in any way the natural laws of trade, except to give them fuller play, but which merely decrease the extraneous bounties that protectionists would have us believe are the very foundations of such business.

It is submitted that that must be a poor business which must rely upon the charity of the Government for support. The whole system is radically false and wrong, and the longer it is continued, the more extensive it is developed, the more difficult will it be to restore it to a proper business basis.

Surely that must be a most unnatural, deceptive and meretricious system of business which bends and threatens to break beneath every fitful breeze of tariff agitation, which is seriously "disturbed" and "injured" by the discussion of a measure to reduce the duties on imports 15 or 20 per cent. The only remedy for such a mistaken and undesirable system is the removal of its statutory props and stimulants, allowing it to adjust itself to the natural and universal laws of trade.

This is just what the advocates of the Morrison Bill propose to do. It will require time and patience to accomplish it without disadvantage to those industries which are already connected so closely with the protective system, but the present moderate, yet real measure, of tariff reduction is certainly an excellent beginning.

THE FIELD IDEA.

The Chicago *Times* quotes from a late editorial of the *Courier-Journal* in relation to constitutional limitations upon the powers of Congress, and credits the same to a New York newspaper, the property, as it states, of "a learned brother of Justice FIELD." It alludes to "the able assistance of the learned jurist," the aforesaid owner of the journal aforesaid, in expounding the Constitution, and calls the theory supported by our article the "Field Idea." The identification of the article is complete, as the *Times* quotes a number of sentences entire.

The *Times* commits this blunder unintentionally. The explanation is clear. Its editor had clipped out the *Courier-Journal* editorial and placed it upon his desk for future reference. A few days afterward he fished it out from an omnium gathering of clippings, and, perusing it again, he doubtless concluded that no authority in the United States could have produced an article so profound and able as that of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the most learned lawyer of New York. The *Times*, therefore, pays us a handsome compliment, which is the more appreciated because it is unintentional.

The *Times* says: "But the Field idea seems to be that the rights of society are liable to be put in jeopardy only by legislative assemblies, and that to protect society against its chosen representatives, to wit, against itself, their exercise of its powers must be limited by a law higher than any they can enact." The *Times* mistakes the "Field idea," or, rather, the *Courier-Journal* idea, which, under error, it thus designates. In our several strictures upon the legal-tender decisions of the Supreme Court we have insisted that the greatest danger to the rights and liberties of the American people lies in the license of interpretation exercised by the judiciary; and we have maintained that it was essentially necessary to put in the organic law certain canons of interpretation so simple and clear as to leave no room for legal quibbling. Without this direction and restraint the Government will remain, as it practically is at present, a judicial oligarchy, and the courts will make and unmake laws at their discretion to accomplish the ends of whatever partisan purpose may happen to be popular with the party to which the Judges belong. The three legal-tender decisions of the Supreme Court in the last fourteen years have all been antagonistic to each other, but each one has constituted, while it remained unimpeached by the court which made it, the supreme law of the land. The *Courier-Journal*, in this particular case, could not have exhibited a greater stretch of self-originating power to make and unmake laws to govern his people.

We have argued that, in restraining the powers of Congress within proper limits, this limitation upon the commission of the Supreme Court was a necessary antecedent. The powers of Congress are already sufficiently defined in the Constitution; but so long as the present latitude of interpretation or construction remains in the Supreme Court, those powers are at all times liable to be indefinitely extended or contracted.

The *Times* argues energetically for freedom to Congress, but it is strangely blind to the fact that in the present status of affairs Congress is dangerously subordinated in respect to its authority to the will of the judicial branch of the Government, with no certain criteria or limitations to determine or restrain the exercise of its will. As to the legal-tender question, the decision of 1870 declared that the act of 1862 was wholly void as to the legal-tender clause; the decision of 1871 declared that such legislation is valid under certain conditions; and the decision of 1874 declares that it is valid *in toto* under all conditions. We boast of our liberty, but there is not a sovereign in Europe who would dare to thus enmesh upon the law-making powers of the National Legislature.

As to the value of constitutional limita-

tions upon Congress, which necessarily derive their vitality from an honest and properly-controlled judiciary, the *Times* is very dull of perception. And yet so essential are such limitations that the terms "a free government" and "a constitutional government" are convertible terms the world over. It is not our purpose, however, to weary the reader by stating the grounds for this proposition, as we have previously discussed them at length.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

In another column is a timely communication over the signature of *Nathus Official* in relation to a bill before the Legislature providing for the more efficient supervision of the State charitable institutions. The insufficiency of the existing system of visitation and inspection appears to have been generally recognized; and in cases wherein the official staff of such institutions is defective in capacity, in faithfulness or in humanity, it has been rendered reasonably clear that the existing system of supervision or visitation is an unsatisfactory reliance for the correction of the grave evils which may ensue. It is the theory of the still rather vague ideas of reformation under discussion that a more intelligent and impartial detective and advisory service may be secured by organizing a board of visitors of men eminent in professional and practical vocations or in learning and character, and free of local influences. As well for the cause of humanity as for the honor of the State the subject deserves thoughtful consideration. The views of our correspondent, above referred to, in relation to disfranchising four or five of the principal counties of the State in respect to representation on the proposed board, are unanswerable. Such a disqualification would be offensive, unjust, and evidently contrary to public policy. His suggestions as to restricting the State are also worthy of careful attention.

Some of the principal theatrical managers of New York have recently taken the *Tribune* into their confidence, and have expressed their opinions with unusual frankness in respect to the relative theatrical merits of the principal cities. These estimates refer, of course, to the appreciation of the several cities for dramatic ventures as measured by the amount which they are willing to pay for their amusements. In the opinions of these experts New York is the leading city, and Boston a good second. In the West Chicago ranks A 1, Louisville is second, St. Louis is a rather risky third, and Cincinnati stands at the bottom of the list. It is the dictum of one of these authorities that Louisville was formerly one of the worst theatrical cities in the country, and is now one of the best. Cincinnati has been corrupted "by musical festivals and negro minstrels," and has become one of the least satisfactory cities for the sack and buskin. St. Louis is not to be depended on except when eminent stars are on the boards; Baltimore is a "safe" town; Philadelphia ranks high; New Orleans ranks low, and San Francisco is an uncertain quantity.

The exhaustion of the appropriation for the printing of \$1 and \$2 Treasury notes is "followed hard upon" by an exhaustion of the notes, and the Eastern cities are at last finding a use for the white dollars. The Treasury stock of them is so low that no more requisitions will be filled, and New York bankers are compelled to use the silver dollars at their own counters, as well as in filling orders from the interior. Thursday the orders for silver dollars upon the New York Sub-treasury amounted to \$8,000, Friday, \$15,000; Saturday, \$25,000, and the requirements this week are estimated at \$50,000 per day. No specie-paying country permits notes of small denominations to circulate, and the disease of bills below the denomination of \$5 will certainly still effectually the old clamor that the silver dollar will not circulate. If any Democrat votes to renew the appropriation for printing those bills, "shoot him on the spot."

The interview with members of the Kentucky Legislature, published in yesterday's *Courier-Journal*, indicates that that body is thoroughly in sympathy with the great reform movement for a revenue tariff. Almost without exception they pronounce in favor of McDONALD, MORRISON or CARLISLE for the Presidency—the three men in the country most prominently identified with the advocacy of a "tariff for revenue only." This is small encouragement to Senator HAYS, with his straddling resolutions.

To-night the Democrats in the House will go into caucus on the Morrison Tariff Bill. This step is made necessary by those who have declared that they will defeat their party on the very question which, more than all others, distinguishes it from the Republican party. The Morrison Bill will be made a party measure, and opponents of tariff reform, who have been congratulating themselves that the Democrats had weakened on this issue, will find little comfort in the action of the caucus.

THEY are now saying that Collector SWORE's successor will not be appointed until after the Republican National Convention. This is a new and in some respects a brilliant stroke in politics. The office is a prize, as it were, to the man who shall do the most successful work in carrying the district for the President. There may be no truth in the report, but the plan is certainly worthy of as accomplished a politician as our Chief Magistrate is accounted.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has received a defeat of some importance in the failure of his man QUAY at the Philadelphia primaries, which resulted in the selection of BLAINE delegates to the State Convention. The sentiment for BLAINE seems very strong in Pennsylvania, and it is estimated that he will have fifty of the sixty delegates from the State to Chicago.

MARGARET FULLER is to be added to the American Men of Letters Series. After all MARGARET FULLER was more of a man than many men, although she did not seek to show it after the Dr. Mary Walker fashion.

It is no wonder that EL MAHUT is on the war-path; he has eighteen wives. Probably the most effective way for England to tame this wild man of the desert would be to kill off a lot of his family.

EVERY hen-roost in a large section of Louisville was robbed a few nights ago. There seems to be considerable activity in "the Republican party in the South" just now.

THIS AND THAT.

The Exposition Breeze.
(By Huppelord.)
If that was this, and this was that, Why then our Exposition Would have a boom of such extent 'Twould shame all competition. If money was as cheap as talk, Why such a large crowd of people Would roll in like Ohio's floods 'Twould baffle all description. But that's not this, and this not that; More money, much less blowing. Are what we need to see success; So give your money showing.

CHICAGO's milk supply comes from along Fox river. Cows are so tough that many of them winter in Canada.

"A COLORED AFFILIATE" has begun to figure in Vermont eloquently.

The author who calls himself "Oliver Optic" is confined to his room with weak eyes.

To read from the editor of the Hartford Post, one would suppose that either all Democrats or all editors get drunk.

AN Englishman has just disappeared from St. Louis. He probably got tired of seeing American young men imitate him.

DENMARK has been sending us 2,000,000 heads of cabbage. If there is anything rotten in Denmark we shall probably soon find it out.

In tearing down a house 150 years old, in Rhode Island, lately, the workmen found a lot of leaf tobacco and 100 old-fashioned cigars.

AN overcoat stolen in Indianapolis in December has been recovered in March. An overcoat stolen in Louisville ten years ago is still missing.

THE St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* asserts that there is no instance on record of a tax-dodger having been converted. It's the same way with a tax-eater.

MEMBERS of the New Jersey Legislature argue with their fists. This may have originated that useful expression, "knockdown arguments."

THERE is a James F. Blaine in Chicago, and the Republican convention will have to be very careful if they don't get the wrong man on their ticket.

THE Queen of Roumania, it is said, can write as well as a newspaper reporter. It would be a good scheme to open a writing school in Roumania.

It being yet too early for a visit to the country, rurally inclined citizens may get a whiff of genuine pig-stick in a ramble through the Eleventh ward.

A NEW YORK female burglar, having given part of her gains to the poor, her lawyer will have to take a snailier fee than he might have otherwise obtained.

A GREAT deal of praise has been showered upon the inventor of the telephone. But the invention of the telephone was an easy matter. The inventor had the "hello" already.

TEN electric lights are to be placed on top of the Washington monument. If these should not be sufficient to light the tipsy Congressman to his boarding-house, some more will be hoisted.

FOR real, unmitigated love, one must go to the alms-houses. Nellie Fargo, an inmate of the Charlotte (Vt.) poor-house, starved herself to death because a blind man to whom she was attached had died.

OVERSEEN from the *Omnibus*. Lieut. Von A.—"Think these, comrade, I have in the lottery 150,000 marks won." Lieut. Von B.—"Fabulous! That lucky man! Now needest thou not to marry!"

BON INGELOUS has given the Republican party a valuable hint. If it is determined to part with gentleman Arthur, it would better take up the most truly representative Republican, Judge Harlan.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT says that a good shoe-string can be made from an old fiddle-string. Possibly this is true. But might not the wearer, some day, so suddenly off in a most undignified "hoe-down!"

THE extremely public school system allows the girls and boys to mingle almost indiscriminately, and a general exchange of nasty photographs and mind-corrupting literature is going on in the school-rooms daily.—(St. Louis *Chronicle*.)

"ARE you having much practice now?" asked an old Judge of a young lawyer. "Yes, sir; a great deal, thank you." "Ah, I'm glad to hear it. In what line is your practice particularly?" "Well, sir, particularly in economy."—(Merchant *Traveler*.)

AN editor does not believe all the reprint and correspondence that appears in his paper. And if it would not need a disposition to backbite our neighbors we could add that it pushes some editors terribly close to believe one-half they themselves write.—(Nashville *World*.)

IN the East, when they talk of a Presidential nominee, they never say, "Is he able?" Is he honest? Is he the wisest and best man? What they want to know is, "Can he carry New York?" The man who used to carry New York oftenest was Wm. M. Tweed.

DR. GALEZONSKI says that the ocular symptoms of poisoning by nicotine are manifested by myopia and other ocular disorders consisting principally of double amblyopia with chromatic spots and chromopsis. It is to be hoped that those who use tobacco will now at last take warning.

QUEEN VICTORIA dined at 8:45 in the evening, the Emperor of Brazil at 1 in the afternoon, and the Emperor of Germany half-way between. History is silent as to the quantity of pie they surround, but there is a rumor that all the bakeries in the neighborhood of the palaces have an empty look for some hours following these royal meals.

LOWEN Chestnut street has two terrors. They are not burglars or murderers, but small boys who attack front gates. They can not be less than seven nor more than nine years of age, and they live somewhere east of Sixteenth street. One is a wild-eyed infant, with a little round cap and dingy apparel; the other an awful youngster in a military cap and dark waist and pants. They appear on the street just before the opening or just after the closing of the celebrated zoological collection at Seventeenth and Madison. A gate looks sick after these two terrors have been to see it, and they are some on fences. A big policeman with a coffee-sack is lying in ambush for them, but they will doubtless get away again.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The best class of theater-goers are witnessing Mrs. Langtry's performances, and commenting upon her earnestness and improvement and upon the beautiful setting of her plays.

MISS HOBBS's divorce suit against Walter Vaughn, of Flatbush notoriety, has been dismissed by the Judge of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, because the plaintiff failed to give security for the payment of costs. Thus the kissing incident comes to an end.

The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia graduated 26 of its students last week. This college maintains a very high standard of work, and those who enter there must be very thorough if they succeed in going through and winning a diploma. One of those who won the prize in this class was from far-off Burma.

The marriage at Newport, R. I., of Mr.

Guy Waring, son of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., the sanitary engineer so well known in Buffalo, has surprised his friends. He married a widow, Mrs. Greene, related to the celebrated Greens family of Rhode Island. She is 38 years of age, and is the mother of three children. The bridegroom is 25. His wife is the sister of his step-mother.

This most prolific and industrious living writer outside of a newspaper office is undoubtedly Mrs. Oliphant, the novelist. Like Anthony Trollope, she can carry on three serial stories at once. Besides that number of novels, she has written essays, travels, criticisms, etc., almost without end. Also her work rises to a higher standard as she grows older, which can not be said of all writers.

MRS. SARAH BERNHARDT has refused Allston Brown's offer for an American tour. She wants higher terms than those offered by Mr. Brown. She has also refused the offer of Mr. Abbey, who guaranteed her \$800 for each performance, with a graded share of the receipts, to be above a fixed amount. Mrs. Bernhardt is rehearsing La Fontaine's "La Servante" for the Porte St. Martin. She continues the active study of the English language.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, "with a council of titled ladies," fancies she has been doing great things for poor London shop-girls. She has opened a lodging-house for them. It has accommodations for forty inmates. She gives them "seal-private bedrooms," and charges them \$1 a week for it, which is quite half of what they earn. Like some of her relatives, Princess Christian has a fragile mind. But how thankful these girls are to the lower classes ought to be to the titled ladies who take such an interest in them!

ONE evening at Windsor in the drawing-room the Hon. Amy Lambert danced a Highland fling with one of the young equestrians, much to the delight of the Queen, and she said: "Why, Amy, you dance charmingly; ask what you will and you shall have it." The young lady instantly and willingly replied: "The head of Mr. Gladstone on a charger. The Queen applauded the saying with her hand and said: "At least you may originate that useful expression, 'knockdown arguments.'"

PARIS is almost childless. Tradesmen wish their wives to help them in the shop, and in order that the wives may be free to do this the children are put out to nurse in the country. The same custom is general among all working people. More than 50 per cent. of the children born in Paris die in the baby farmer's hand, a correspondent declares, before they reach their second year. Forty crèches have been established in the city, but the counter influence of these have been trifling. A nurse of whom questions were asked, charged twenty francs a month for the keep of a baby, but those who are registered and overlooked demand fifty francs or more. They find their customers among the prosperous middle classes, but the working people can not afford to go to them.

MRS. HUNTER'S MURDER.

Riley Hord Arrested at Lexington on a Charge of Murdering a Tennessee Lady—Accidentally Killed.

(Special to the *Courier-Journal*.)
LEXINGTON, March 24.—William Tucker, a negro boy, 10 years old, working at Jeff, Garth's, this county, while fooling with a breech-loading shotgun yesterday, accidentally discharged it, and his head was almost blown off.

On the 14th of February last, near Rogersville Junction, Tenn., James Hunter, a wealthy farmer and trader, had sold a lot of stock and placed the money in a safe in his room at night. He was sitting with his wife before the fire, she rocking. Some one fired a charge of buckshot through the window. The load missed him and struck Mrs. Hunter in the head, killing her instantly. The murderer fled. Alfred Hord was arrested, charged with being concerned, tried at Greenville and held over. His brother Riley fled, coming here, and going to the house of his brother Eldridge, who works for Milton Young, at McGrathiana. Two men named Eldridge were offered for reward by Mr. Hunter. This evening Sheriff Rogers and Deputy Rogers went to McGrathiana, found Riley Hord, arrested him and lodged him in jail. He is a tough-looking citizen, 29 years old. When interviewed, he said he knew Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, worked near them, but denied the murder; said he had jumped a bail bond there. He was told by the reporter that Alfred had given him away. He replied, "It is the Lord and the Lord's will. A prisoner whispered to him, and he refused to talk further."

THE FAST MAIL.

Gen. Gresham Writes a Letter to a Minneapolis Paper on the Subject.

(Special to the *Courier-Journal*.)
MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.—The Evening Journal of to-morrow will contain an interesting communication from Postmaster General Gresham, in response to a letter asking him to define the position of the Department in regard to the new fast mail service. Gen. Gresham says: "The manner in which mails had been dispatched west and northwest of Chicago for a long while was discreditable to the Department. I first shortened the time between New York, Boston and Chicago. The first mail train arrives at the latter place at 12:40 at night. Having gained this much, the next thing to be done was to shorten the time beyond Chicago. This I found very difficult to do. A large mail was taken to Chicago, and of course a very heavy mail was taken on there. The train from the east was liable to be delayed at any time. I felt compelled, for these reasons, to have the trains from Chicago for the west and the northwest leave an hour or two after the schedule time for the arrival of the train from the east. While the purpose was to shorten the time to the west, the Atlantic and Pacific and all intermediate points, Chicago was too large a place to be treated as a mere way station. We hours and a quarter, all things considered, is not too much time to spend at that place."

Gen. Gresham says in conclusion that he has done the very best he could for this matter, and he is sure that the country, and especially the west, will be benefited by the new fast mail service.

UNREQUITED LOVE.
It Broke Poor Mary's Heart and She Jumped Into the River.

(St. Louis *Republic*.)
Although it was in a badly decomposed condition, the body of the woman found in the river at the foot of Meramec street last Saturday afternoon was identified as that of Mary Wiede, who had been kept in the custody of a man named John Wiede, who was indicted for the murder of her husband, John Wiede, who was shot and killed by her on the 10th of last month.

Indicted for Bribe-taking.
GALVESTON, March 24.—Edward Guthridge was indicted by the Federal grand jury here to-day on the charge of receiving a bribe of \$500, while acting as United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Texas.

It seems that William Understock and W. T. Scott, sureties for Internal Revenue Collector Bonfacy, of the Fourth district, were used by the Government for \$50,000, and offered to settle for \$5,500. The case was compromised upon that basis in accordance with the recommendation of Guthridge, who, it is alleged, received therefor \$500 from the interested parties.

Robbing a Corner-stone.
(Special to the *Courier-Journal*.)
RICHMOND, March 24.—The corner-stone of the new Catholic church was laid here a few weeks ago, many valuable articles and rare relics being deposited therein. Last night the corner-stone was robbed by unknown parties. During the night also the gates of all the residences around Charter Female College were unhinged and placed in a pile on the college piazza.

zens, who lost no time in pursuing her, believing, as they did, that she intended to end her life in the river. When she reached the railroad track on the levee she crossed it in front of a moving freight train, and, looking her being compelled to wait till the train had passed. They lost sight of her and she was not seen alive afterward. Her coroner will finish the inquest to-day.

A POCAHONTAS RELE.

Offers to Marry the Man Who Brings Her Father's Body from the Pearly Mine.

A special from Pocahontas, Va., to the St. Louis *Republic* says: The excitement which existed Friday night when the indignation meeting was held to endeavor to compel the owners of the exploded mine to reopen the same and recover the bodies of the 152 entrapped miners, has subsided, and measure, and it is likely no desperate means will be employed by the residents to force a compliance with their wishes. As it was announced that the Rev. Charles Ashley, pastor of Union church, would deliver an address to-day upon the condition of affairs, a little chapel was thronged with relatives and friends of the unfortunate miners. Owing to the size of the building, fully 500 people, who were unable to effect an entrance, were compelled to be content to listen to the discourse through the windows.

MODERATE COUNSEL.
Mr. Ashley said he was sorry to see the violent sentiment that existed, and hoped no steps would be taken by the relatives or friends of the dead miners to recover the bodies against the wishes of the mine owners, who, he felt sure, had acted wisely in doing up the mine, the mine impossible to effect an entrance. He remarked that he was also sorry to hear that among the large assembly on Friday no white man arose to advise the result of the deliberations of the mine owners. He said that he did not hesitate to say you have been unwise," remarked the minister. "You must be patient and do nothing to bring discredit upon yourselves or your dead friends. The address was listened to with marked attention, and had a good effect on a time.

A SECRET MEETING.
After the church was closed a large party of men assembled at the mine and, in the mine and a long consultation was held. Only those who were known to each other were permitted to take part in the discussion. The result of the deliberations of the mine owners by the company is, that the fire in the mine is being gradually extinguished, and it is likely an entrance may be effected on Tuesday. The address was received with a shout, and it is likely no steps will be taken by the friends of the dead miners until after Tuesday.

A WOMAN'S FAULT.
The women are not so easily quieted as many might suppose. A large number have husbands, brothers or sweethearts among the victims, and an evidence of the taunts and rebuffs to which the women are subjected is given to-day, when a young girl named Mollie Morris, the belle of the village, jumped upon a barrel, and, in the hearing of two dozen men, charged the men with having promised solemnly to marry the man who recovered the body of her father, who was one of the victims. The appeal met with no success, with the exception of the fact that you are all cowards," Mollie rejoined the other women.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY.

The First of the Suits Against the Insolvent Society Begun.

LAWRENCE, MASS., March 24.—The first of the Augustinian Society suits was called to-day—Ellen Lahey against the society and Archbishop of the diocese to recover \$1,500 for money loaned the defendant. The courtroom was crowded with depositors and clergy. Archbishop Williams testified that he was familiar with the affairs of the immaculate Conception church, under the charge of the Augustinian Society. He knew deposits were received by all pastors of the church. Since he became Bishop he had not only discontinued the practice, but he had issued written protests against it. He had raised, by a mortgage on church property, \$100,000 to pay the depositors. The decree which governed the holding of titles to church property was that it should be held by the Bishops, who had the administration of the same, in order that all matters pertaining thereto should conform to the ecclesiastical law. Provision was also made that priests keep their own and the church finances separate, and not take money on deposit without written permission of the Bishop under the seal of the church. When the witness learned of the condition of the funds of the Augustinian Society he could have told them to receive no more deposits, but he did not do so, anticipating that the difficulties could be surmounted without resorting to insolvency. The witness considered the church property good security for the deposits, and the revenue of the churches and the deposits made a common fund, but the accounts were kept separate. The church revenue always included the ordinary expenditures. The court then adjourned.

AFRAID OF SILVER.

Abram S. Hewitt Sees Danger Ahead for the Silver Currency in the Issuing of So Much Silver Coin.

(Special to the *Courier-Journal*.)
NEW YORK, March 24.—Abram S. Hewitt, who was here over Sunday, leaving for Washington this afternoon, is very chary of his

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 24.—The demand for money was of good proportions relatively, and the tone of the loan market was rather stiff, many banks being inclined to reject all applications except from their regular customers. Rates of discount ruled firm on the basis of full quotations.

Eastern exchange was steady; and New York bills sold at 50c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearing-house exchanges amounted to \$280,611.00, and the currency balance was \$180,749.48.

Local stocks and bonds were dull to stagnation, but sellers were scarce as well as buyers, and prices were quotably unchanged. Gas stock opened at 118, with 113 bid.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

Buying	Selling
3 per cent. coupon.....	100 1/2
4 per cent. coupon.....	100 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	100 1/2
5 per cent. coupon.....	100 1/2
Currency 6.....	128 1/2

The New York Times says: "By what may be called an accident the policy of substituting silver dollars for the one and two-dollar bills of United States has been begun on a considerable scale in this city. The appropriation for printing the smaller bills being exhausted, and the fact that the Treasury has the sub-Treasury here is paying out silver dollars in response to demands from the public, the payment of the \$100,000 on Thursday to \$250,000 yesterday, and is expected to average \$300,000 daily for the next few days. It is not in a hurry to renew the printing of the small bills."

An exchange says: "The French Minister of Finance claims that the Union would not be renewed without fresh clauses to secure a faithful execution of the convention, and to provide for its dissolution, when it should take place. This referred to the convention, which required that the reserves of the banks of issue should consist of at least 25 per cent. of gold or silver, and inferred from the resolution of 1881 and renewed last year, by a declaration of M. Magliani, that the Italian Government intended to terminate the convention."

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Returns for the Week.

Boeros, March 24.—From the Post: The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post from the managers of twenty-seven clearing-houses of the United States, gives the clearances for the week ending March 22, compared with the corresponding week of 1883.

City.	March 15, 1883.	March 22, 1883.
New York	\$78,801,307	\$60,340,348
Chicago	24,500,000	24,500,000
Philadelphia	40,300,000	40,300,000
Baltimore	11,700,000	11,700,000
New Orleans	10,117,000	10,117,000
San Francisco	11,400,000	11,400,000
Pittsburgh	11,400,000	11,400,000
Cincinnati	11,400,000	11,400,000
Columbus	11,400,000	11,400,000
Indianapolis	11,400,000	11,400,000
Hartford	11,400,000	11,400,000
Portland	11,400,000	11,400,000
Providence	11,400,000	11,400,000
Detroit	11,400,000	11,400,000
Cleveland	11,400,000	11,400,000
St. Louis	11,400,000	11,400,000
St. Paul	11,400,000	11,400,000
Worcester	11,400,000	11,400,000
Syracuse	11,400,000	11,400,000

Compared with the corresponding week last year, New York, decrease 1.9 per cent.; Boston, increase 7.3; Philadelphia, increase 3.5; Baltimore, decrease 3.4; New Orleans, increase 13.9; San Francisco, increase 1.2; Pittsburgh, increase 2.3; Cincinnati, decrease 0.6; Louisville, increase 32.0; Milwaukee, increase 0.5; Kansas City, increase 2.7; Springfield, increase 1.2; Detroit, decrease 14.1; Cleveland, decrease 0.0; Indianapolis, decrease 17.7; Hartford, increase 2.2; Columbus, increase 1.0; Portland, increase 19.5; Memphis, increase 30.3; Portland, decrease 11.4; New Haven, increase 13.4; Lowell, increase 47.3; Springfield, increase 1.2; Worcester, increase 0.5; Syracuse, increase 19.3; increase 0.5; increase of New York 4.5.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

New York, March 24.—Money is easy at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4 1/4 per cent.

Stirling exchange is about sixty-day bankers' bills at 47 1/2 and demand at 48 1/2.

Bar silver at 115 1/2 and 1 1/4.

Government bonds were strong.

Railway bonds were weaker.

Stocks were strong.

Lower prices ruled at the Stock Exchange to-day; the market was unfavorably affected by the reported demoralization in east-bound freight rates, and to the circulation of bearish rumors concerning the Erie Railroad Company.

The story of the issue of \$20,000 bonds by the New York Central was revived again to-day. Pacific Mail was lower on the report that the company had issued bonds on its new steamers, and the officials of the company stated that the stories were without foundation, and that the corporation has not a bond outstanding and that its business is large. Compared with Saturday night's closing, prices are 3 1/2 per cent. lower except Erie, which is 2 1/2 per cent. lower at 32. Erie is the only one of the corporation's bonds that is 2 1/2 per cent. lower and preferred stock ex-dividend of 3 1/4 per cent.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 335,000 shares, and included 68,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 42,000 Erie; 26,000 Lake Shore; 7,000 Missouri Pacific; 10,000 Northwestern; 12,000 New York Central; 10,000 Pacific Mail; 10,000 Reading; 31,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 10,000 Texas Pacific; 33,000 Union Pacific; 5,000 Western Union; 8,000 Northern Pacific; 10,000 St. Paul and Northern Transcontinental; and 16,000 St. Paul, ex-dividend.

There was little of interest in the mining market; prices were unchanged lower and a weak feeling prevailed. The price of silver was 50c, and \$1.30, 60c Mountain at \$1.00, Lacrosse at 11c, Horn Silver at 7 1/2c, Little Chief at 61c, 50c; Robinson at 20c, Bygones' thirty days' option and 25c for sixty days; Stormont at 10c; and Toga at 4 1/2c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Three..... 100 1/2

Four..... 100 1/2

Five..... 100 1/2

Six..... 100 1/2

Seven..... 100 1/2

Eight..... 100 1/2

Nine..... 100 1/2

Ten..... 100 1/2

Eleven..... 100 1/2

Twelve..... 100 1/2

Thirteen..... 100 1/2

Fourteen..... 100 1/2

Fifteen..... 100 1/2

Sixteen..... 100 1/2

Seventeen..... 100 1/2

Eighteen..... 100 1/2

Nineteen..... 100 1/2

Twenty..... 100 1/2

Twenty-one..... 100 1/2

Twenty-two..... 100 1/2

Twenty-three..... 100 1/2

Twenty-four..... 100 1/2

Twenty-five..... 100 1/2

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, March 24.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alameda	116
Belcher	116
Best & Belcher	116
Butte	116
California	116
Chollar	116
Consolidated Va.	116
Crown Point	116
Day	116
Eureka Consolidated	116
Gould & Curry	116

Boeros, March 24.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Alameda	116
Belcher	116
Best & Belcher	116
Butte	116
California	116
Chollar	116
Consolidated Va.	116
Crown Point	116
Day	116
Eureka Consolidated	116
Gould & Curry	116

The New York Times says: "The official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Alameda	116
Belcher	116
Best & Belcher	116
Butte	116
California	116
Chollar	116
Consolidated Va.	116
Crown Point	116
Day	116
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FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate. Paper and negotiable loans. We also execute orders in the New York Stock Exchange.

TRADE ITEMS.

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, March 24, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the week ending March 22, 1884, and corresponding time last year:

Articles.	Received, 1883.	Shipped, 1883.	Received, 1884.	Shipped, 1884.
Ag. In. Apr.	2,904	12,807	4,240	12,838
Apples, Apr.	2,904	12,807	4,240	12,838
Barley, Apr.	2,904	12,807	4,240	12,838
Bacon, Apr.	2,904	12,807	4,240	12,838
Beef, Apr.	2,904	12,807	4,240	12,838
Birds, Apr.	2,904	12,807	4,240	12,838
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STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

New York, March 24.—Money is easy at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4 1/4 per cent.

Stirling exchange is about sixty-day bankers' bills at 47 1/2 and demand at 48 1/2.

Bar silver at 115 1/2 and 1 1/4.

Government bonds were strong.

Railway bonds were weaker.

Stocks were strong.

Lower prices ruled at the Stock Exchange to-day; the market was unfavorably affected by the reported demoralization in east-bound freight rates, and to the circulation of bearish rumors concerning the Erie Railroad Company.

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The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 335,000 shares, and included 68,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 42,000 Erie; 26,000 Lake Shore; 7,000 Missouri Pacific; 10,000 Northwestern; 12,000 New York Central; 10,000 Pacific Mail; 10,000 Reading; 31,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 10,000 Texas Pacific; 33,000 Union Pacific; 5,000 Western Union; 8,000 Northern Pacific; 10,000 St. Paul and Northern Transcontinental; and 16,000 St. Paul, ex-dividend.

There was little of interest in the mining market; prices were unchanged lower and a weak feeling prevailed. The price of silver was 50c, and \$1.30, 60c Mountain at \$1.00, Lacrosse at 11c, Horn Silver at 7 1/2c, Little Chief at 61c, 50c; Robinson at 20c, Bygones' thirty days' option and 25c for sixty days; Stormont at 10c; and Toga at 4 1/2c.

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Nine..... 100 1/2

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Nineteen..... 100 1/2

Twenty..... 100 1/2

Twenty-one..... 100 1/2

Twenty-two..... 100 1/2

Twenty-three..... 100 1/2

Twenty-four..... 100 1/2

LIFE STOCK MARKETS.

Reported by C. B. Gregory & Co., Life Stock Commission, Louisville, Ky., March 24, 1884.

LOUISVILLE.—The market was steady and quiet. Receipts of live stock were small. The following are the quotations for the week ending March 22, 1884, and corresponding time last year:

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